



VOL XXII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1854.

NO. 25.

## MAINE FARMER



"Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man."

## POTATOES AND POTATO ROT.

No community in the United States has suffered so much real loss by the potato rot, as the State of Maine. The ease and certainty with which this crop was raised, before the disease was known among us, and its excellent quality, were sources of profit to our farmers, both directly and indirectly. Directly, by the immense sales that were made of them to be shipped abroad, and indirectly by the aid they afforded as a food for stock of all kinds.

If grass failed and the crops of hay fell short, our farmers would say, we have potatoes enough, and our cattle can live on them. If corn was cut off by drought or frost, we always had potatoes enough to fall back on, and could live on "potato dumplings." Instead of "Indian puddings." We made pork, and beef, and mutton, and wool of them. We strengthened ourselves and our oxen and horses by them. We could raise them by throwing them into the ground, and harvest them by plowing them out. They were in fact a choice and rich blessing to the farmers of Maine, but they did not know or realize their full value, until they were deprived of them by this insidious, mysterious disease. Much has been said and written upon the potato rot, but very little has been accomplished to wards detecting the true cause, or finding out a true remedy.

One reason for this, is because no very exact and systematic course of experiments and observations has been adopted in the research. All the experiments made have been of a desultory and isolated character. The observations have been casually or accidentally made, and hence the many theories brought forward to account for the disease, and the many plans recommended to prevent it.

We do not suppose this state of things could have been different, under existing circumstances. Individuals could not afford to turn their business, and to give up their time, and attention, and labor, to the sole purpose of ascertaining the cause and cure of the disease.

Government ought to have appropriated funds and appointed competent men to investigate the matter, and these men ought to have made it the business of their lives, for the time being, to experiment, and to watch, and to study the excessive growth and development of the trouble, aided by all the best means which chemistry, and microscopical instruments, and science could give.

The disease and its results are a public calamity, a public loss, of course any expense of tracing out its cause, and searching out remedies, should be paid from a public fund.

We all know, in reason, that there must be a regular cause for the trouble. Like every other effect it must have a cause, and where this effect is always uniform in character, it is fair to infer that there is a regular cause to produce it. The mystery about it, consists in our ignorance of it. When the cause can be known the remedy would probably suggest itself, and the trouble be obviated.

Until this shall be known, all the remedies suggested must be mere guess work, sheer speculation, uncertain in their operation, and unsatisfactory in their results.

Nevertheless, we deem it a duty to spread before our readers all that is brought forward on the subject and all that is suggested. It is all we can do, but in doing it we neither deny the correctness of the theories offered, or guarantee the efficacy of the remedies proposed.

The most recent thing we have seen upon this subject, is the following from the Connecticut Valley Farmer:

Statement, in part, of S. B. Haliday, of Providence, R. I. on the cultivation of Potatoes with Salt and Phosphate of Lime alone.

"The potatoes yielded 160 bushels merchantable to the acre. Six bushels common salt were sown between the rows two days before the last cultivation. Before cultivating, 500 pounds of Mapes' Improved Superphosphate of Lime was sown and the potatoes were then cultivated, the cultivator being passed through twice. The phosphate and salt were applied just before the vines were in blossom, but after they were budded. After the cultivator had been passed through twice, it was shut close together and sent through again, throwing the loosened earth from the centre towards the drills, thus making a better finish than could be made with the hoe, and at less than one-fifth of the cost. This acre of potatoes produced the largest I ever raised, and the most uniform in size I ever saw, there not being more than 10 bushels that were not merchantable. About one-sixth of this acre was planted with uncut seed, mostly of a very large size. This one-sixth yielded very little if any more than those where seed was cut up into pieces containing but two eyes, some of the potatoes being as many as ten pieces. My practice has been most invariably to plant none but large seed, and always to cut them into as many pieces as possible, each containing two eyes. In planting seed of the largest size, the cost would be very great, while in the experiment I made there was apparently no gain. They threw a much larger vine, and this was almost the only difference. The character of the soil varied considerably, being somewhat peaty on portions of it, with considerable variations in the other parts, yet the crop was very much alike over the whole. The land was in nothing more than tolerable heart, previous crops, in my estimation, having pretty well exhausted all the manure that had been applied, so that the phosphate is deserving of whatever credit the crop calls for." [Transactions of the Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of domestic industry.]

We wish to present a few remarks on the foregoing. In the outset let us premise two things. The first is, that we have long thought well of a little salt to the potato crop; we have sometimes recommended it; and we think it possible that the salt in Mr. Haliday's case, may have had something to do with the success. The second is, that we think highly of Prof. Mapes' Superphosphate for potatoes. Prof. Mapes has said more good things about agriculture than almost any other man; and we are always disposed to give earnest heed to any recommendation from him. Let us now look at the above statement.

1. "The land was in nothing more than tolerable heart, previous crops, in his estimation, having pretty well exhausted all the manure that had been applied." So then it was land that had been manured; it was in nothing less than a tolerable heart; it ought therefore to have given somewhat more than one to two hundred bushels, say one hundred and fifty, without any manure.

2. "The potatoes yielded 160 bushels, merchantable, to the acre." How many were produced that were not merchantable we are not told; if, as we suppose, ten bushels, which, considering the fine quality of the crop, is a large allowance, we have 170 bushels as the entire yield, a fair, but certainly not a remarkably large crop. In the older times, when the potato was in its glory, we used to get three, four, and even five hundred bushels to the acre. A thousand bushels have been reported; but we think, the story has an unfortunate odor,avoring rather of a fish story.

3. If the land was in such heart, as we suspect it may have been, that it would have produced something like 150 bushels without manure, then no great credit is to be ascribed to the fertilizers used. If, on the other hand, the one hundred and sixty or seventy bushels were largely due to the fertilizers employed, it must have been rather by a fortunate blunder than otherwise; and no inference could be drawn that the like application on other lands would be attended by like results. Let us look at this matter.

If agriculture is now to be greatly improved, it is by sifting things to the bottom. We must dig deep for truth. The requirements for a medium growth of potatoes, are among other ingredients, about 50 lbs. phosphoric acid, 50 lbs. sulphuric acid, 50 lbs. lime, and 50 lbs. salt.

Now in the salt and superphosphate applied in this case, all these substances, and nearly every other required by potatoes, were furnished, except the last, the most important of all, viz. the 200 lbs. of potash. Of this scarcely a particle was furnished in the manures. It must therefore have existed in the soil, for without it the land would not have produced such a crop of potatoes. But if the potash requisite for such a crop was before in the soil, how do we know but that the other ingredients required by the potato were there also? The ground had been manured. It is true, that "in the estimation" of Mr. Haliday, the previous crops had "pretty well exhausted all the manure that had been applied." We see that his estimation must have been wrong so far as the potash is concerned. It may therefore have been wrong with regard to the phosphoric acid, the lime and the soda. We rather think it was, and that his land would have produced a medium crop of potatoes without any manure; and we will repeat that if the crop were really much increased by the application, it must have been because the land was well supplied with potash, but was deficient in other requirements of the potato, so that the manuring with salts and superphosphate only "met" the case by mere accident, and so could not be considered as an example to be imitated. Should the same application be made in many cases, and be uniformly successful, it would then, but not till then, become a rule. Viewing this case by itself, looking at all the circumstances, the land having been manured previously, it being in "tolerable heart," and having produced a full medium crop without the application of a particle of potash, we incline strongly to the belief that it would have produced about 150 bushels without any manure; and we have hardly a doubt that it would have given, with the same fine cultivation, over 200 bushels, if Mr. Haliday, instead of putting on twelve dollars worth of super phosphate and three dollars worth of salt, had applied in the hill, (not centered in one spot, but scattered over a foot or more,) one dollar's worth of salt, six dollar's worth of super phosphate, and six dollar's worth of potash, one dollar's worth of plaster and one dollar's worth of lime, all composted with a few bushels of well cured peat. We would not stickle for precisely these proportions; but we believe that a compost similar to this would embrace more of the requirements of the potato, than the one used by Mr. Haliday, and would in a greater number of cases, meet and remedy every defect that might exist in the soil.

We have a strong expectation, that a compost will yet be made up, so adequate to all the wants of the potato, as to restore that most valuable plant to its pristine vigor.

For the Maine Farmer.

SWEATING OF A COW.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to enquire, through the Maine Farmer, if any of its subscribers can tell me the reason why cows ever sweat. I have a cow that is six years old, this spring, has been kept well through the winter, and has held in good flesh till lately. About five weeks ago, she calved, and apparently did well. But now, when I turn her into the barn, she will come out in the morning wet enough to wash one's hands on. She has been in this way about ten days.

Whether it is owing to the change in diet, or not, I am unable to say. Will some one knowing having the goodness to inform me of the cause of this trouble, and the remedy, if any.

S. C. BAYER.

Lagrange, May 22, 1854.

## A GOOD MODE OF SOWING PLASTER.

A week or two ago, we called the attention of our readers to the subject of the use of plaster, recommending a liberal use of it on grass grounds, whether pastured or mowed. On mowing, we recommended the application of it soon after haying. The common mode of sowing it, is by hand, carrying a bucket of it in one hand, and scattering it broadcast with the other. This is rather a slow and laborious mode. The last Albany Cultivator for this month (June), has just come to hand, and we find in that some remarks on plaster, from which we abridge the following mode of sowing which we think is a better one than the above. It is a mode recommended by a correspondent, (V. W. S., of Syracuse.)

I place (says he,) a quantity, say six to ten bushels in the fore part of a wagon, a one horse lumber wagon is the kind I use. Provided with a shovel and a half barrel, (a wash tub will do as well,) and a boy or man to drive, we repair to the field to be dressed. The half barrel is filled and placed at the hind end, the hind end board removed, and seated upon a board laid across the box, with my back to the horse, I am ready to begin. The horse is started on a moderate walk, and I distribute the plaster upon the track of my wagon for a breadth of 16 to 20 feet; a little experience will enable any one to do this perfectly. The plaster is distributed more evenly, and with half the usual fatigue. At the end of the field your driver turns back along the side of the land previously dressed. When the half barrel is exhausted, stop and replenish. I sowed nearly half a ton on six acres of clover last spring. In less than an hour—in less time than six men could have performed the same labor, and without inhaling half as much of the dust as any one of the six would necessarily do. I sowed with either hand as the other became fatigued, throwing the material high in air, and letting it fall in a cloud rather than in lumps, as happens in a degree where the operator is sowing from a pail. The conditions required by this method are merely a surface moderately level and smooth.

For the Maine Farmer.

BUCK WHEAT.

It has been said, that buck wheat held the same position among grains, that the donkey does among animals—useful but not popular. There are two varieties of buck wheat cultivated in Maine. The smooth common buck wheat, and the rough tartarian buck wheat. This last named is much cultivated in Aroostook County, and is the variety of which the following is a description.

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For the Maine Farmer.

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MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in the Farmer, not long ago, that a person makes enquiries respecting the disease called "wolf," on the jaw of an ox. I beg leave to give my opinion respecting the disease.

Summer before last I had a two years old bull bred it in September. It was then about as large as a goose egg, and was fast, or immovable. It grew fast and troubled him about eating. I killed him about the last of October. I cut out the jaw, boiled off the flesh, and examined it thoroughly. I found that it proceeded from an ulcerated tooth in the jaw, from which there bulged out a hard, bony callus around the jaw, and within was matter. My opinion is, that there is no cure, unless you can extract the tooth when the ulcer first begins to form.



AUGUSTA:  
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1894.

## LEAD TUBES AND CEMENT TUBES.

Lead is very extensively used for aqueducts, and yet many who wish to have water conveyed to their dwellings and out buildings, are afraid to use it. Its durability—the ease with which it is bent into any direction to accommodate curvatures, render it valuable for this purpose, and perhaps, in a mechanical point of view, nothing better could be obtained. The great drawback to its use is the danger which accompanies it, of its becoming corroded or dissolved by the water, and thus poisoning the water conveyed in it, and rendering it unfit for use. Although pure water would not act on lead, and render it poisonous, for all the solutions of lead are more or less poisonous, yet every fountain is liable to become impure, to have some kind of saline matter incorporated with it, and thereby give it the power of acting on the lead, and causing the water to become deleterious to health. For this reason other material has been sought for, from which to manufacture tubes, or piping, as it is sometimes called, for this purpose.

Gutta Percha has been adopted in many instances for this purpose, and found to answer very well, but its durability is yet a matter of experiment. Hydraulic cement has been tried, and although not so easily manufactured and bent about as lead, can nevertheless be made cheaper, will be very durable, and is not poisonous in any way. Various plans and methods have been adopted and recommended for the purpose of making piping of this kind.

The most recent plan that has come to our knowledge, is a patent taken out by Messrs. T. B. & W. F. Pogue, of Fancy Hill, near Rockbridge, Va. The Farmer's Journal for this month has some remarks upon this invention, by which piping is made of Hydraulic cement, and states that this pipe has been found by trial in that neighborhood to be very superior. The writer says that after the ditch is dug, the piping is laid down with great rapidity as it is made from the mortar.

Where the perpendicular pressure is not great it can be used at once, and in all cases, after hardening a few weeks. The piping, of course, gets harder and stronger with age, until it becomes as hard as rock itself.

One bushel of cement will make six yards of piping, of one and a half inch bore.

The advantages of this piping are enumerated as follows:—

1. Its superior durability, lasting forever, while others rust or wear out in a few years.
2. In conveying the water perfectly pure, without poisoning it like lead, or discoloring it like iron.
3. Its greater cheapness, ordinary piping not costing half as much as that of iron, or lead. It is even cheaper than wooden pipes.

We think that the above advantages are very important ones, and we should like to see a trial of the invention made in Maine.

## DAMAGED BY THE LATE RAIN.

BOND'S BROOK BRIDGE UNDERMINED—Bridges of the Dan Goss. On Thursday evening last a boat, before nine o'clock, the upper dam on the Bond Brook, at Bridge's Mill, was carried away by the rise of water caused by the rain of Wednesday and Thursday. The dam had been somewhat injured by the freshet, this spring, and Mr. Bridge was merely waiting for the water to fall to repair it. About fifty feet of the dam, on the west side, yielded to the body of water pressing upon it and fell with a tremendous crash. Almost instantly the water in the brook rose eight or ten feet, and rushed on to the river with irresistible force. On its way it damaged the lower dam considerably, undermined a wooded near the factory building house, and washed away some land. On reaching the Bond's Brook Bridge, an arched stone bridge built by the city, five or six years ago, at an expense of about \$6000, the arch proved insufficient to allow it to pass through. It immediately rose six or eight feet higher than the water in the river, and rushed through the arch with such force that the piling under the north-east corner was washed out and a considerable portion of the bridge fell. All this was the work of a few minutes. In twenty minutes from the time the dam gave way, the water had subsided to nearly its usual level. Capt. Wm. Hume, who was in a covered boat under the bridge, had a narrow escape from destruction. He heard the rush of the water, and had barely time to get out of his boat and go to the upper end of the bridge and unfasten the rope that confined his boat. Before he could return the lower end of the bridge fell in.

Through Friday and part of Saturday, pieces of the bridge kept falling off into the stream, but it is thought that at least one-half of the structure is as sound as ever it was.

The damage to the bridge is variously estimated at from \$1500 to \$2000. We hope the city government will take prompt measures to repair it. Mr. Bridge estimates his loss at not far from \$500.

The loss of the stone bridge, just at this time, is peculiarly unfortunate for the city, but the public travel, and the convenience of our own citizens, demand that it be repaired as soon as possible.

LAUNCHES. On Wednesday last, a fine ship of 1807 tons, named the "Abby Langdon," was launched in Hallowell. She is of fine model, and built of the very best materials, and owned by the builders, Messrs. Reed & Page, of Hallowell, and S. S. Brooks, of this city. She will be commanded by Capt. James B. Hall, of this city. Another ship will be put up immediately in the same yard, and one in the yard next below.

On Saturday, 24 inst., as we learn from the Gardiner Journal, a fine, built hermaphrodite brig, of 330 tons, called the Emily W. Seyburn, was launched from the yard of Stephen Young, in Pittston. She was built for the California trade.

There will also be another launch in Hallowell, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from Master Atkins' yard, of a fine ship of some 500 tons. She was built by Messrs. James Atkins, Geo. W. Perkins, Jr., and H. Fuller, and another one will be immediately commenced on, to be finished the coming autumn.

FIRE. We learn that the house of Mr. Elijah Lawson, on the river road from Augusta to Vassalboro', was destroyed by fire on Friday, 22 inst. The fire took on the roof of the L part and spread so rapidly that Mr. Lawson saved only a part of his furniture. Loss \$1200, on which there is an insurance of \$700.

## THE WEATHER, CROPS, &amp;c.

On Wednesday last we were visited by a rain storm, which continued with slight intermission until Friday morning, raining very heavily part of the time. The fears of a drought, which were beginning to be felt by the farmers, were thus completely washed away, and the fruit trees, and crops generally, seemed almost visibly to grow under its influence.

From our exchanges we glean the following particulars of the crops in different parts of this State, and in other States:—

The Brunswick Telegraph states that the rain of Wednesday and Thursday, has placed the abundance of the grass crop "beyond the reach of a peradventure. Grain and fruit also promise well in this vicinity, and the shade trees appear magnificently in their summer robes."

Friend Moore, of the Belfast Journal, gives us the following intelligence from his vicinity:—

"On Wednesday set in a warm, copious rain, that made the face of nature to 'smile right out,' and the faces of the farmers to laugh also. The grass and the early grain look well. We are told that our farmers have bestirred themselves, and in the short time allotted, have got in a third above the usual amount of seed. This is well. If our fall crops are abundant, our farmers will have done a good season's business. Maine is not the worst State for agriculturists. Now we hear of good cows being sold for \$40 or \$50; yokes of oxen, for \$150. An ordinary horse is worth \$8, and the better ones \$150 to \$180. Extra fine horses bring almost any price. Maine is growing rich at this moment, out of navigation and lumber. With a good turn to agricultural affairs, wealth and plenty will smile over all our State."

The Bangor Courier learns that grasshoppers have made their appearance at Newburg, Me., in large numbers, and that the caterpillars are much more abundant than is desirable.

The Calais Advertiser says of the growing grass crop in that section of the State, that it presents an unusually luxuriant appearance, and if nothing occurs to retard its growth, may be very abundant.

The Hartford, Ct., Courant, learns from good authority, that the early strawberries—the Early scarlet seedlings, and the Boston Pine—the Hovey's Seedlings, which are later, promise a good crop. The cherries are badly blasted likewise.

The Boston Journal says:—

"The 'Palmer worm,' we presume, or some other destructive insect, is again making its appearance, with the foliage of the apple trees in some places in the vicinity of Boston. The trees look as though fire had run over them. We have also heard that the cherries are rotting and dropping off, but do not know to what extent this evil prevails."

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration, have fixed upon a programme of proceedings for the day, which we copy from the Banner, as follows:—

1. A procession through the principal streets, composed of the Officers of the Day, Orator, Post, &c., the Mayor and Council, visitors from abroad, natives of the city, benevolent and other Societies, visiting Firemen, children of Sabbath Schools with floral decorations, &c.
2. An Orator by Hon. Nathan Weston of this city, with other appropriate exercises.
3. Dinner.
4. A grand trial of Engines from abroad, and award of the following prizes for the best playing: 1st, Silver Trumpet valued at \$100; 2d, Silver Cup, \$50; 3d, Banner, \$25.
5. Fireworks in the evening.

At Staples, Day, has been appointed Chief Marshal of the Day.

It is understood that the Orator will be delivered in front of the State House; and that the Committee have selected the junction of Monument Place with Pleasant Street as the place on the wharves at the foot of Winthrop street, and the Presentation of Prizes in front of Winthrop Hall. The fireworks will be exhibited from the Arsenal grounds, which will be thrown open by Captain Callender to the public.

The following are the regulations that are to be observed by the fire companies in their trials for the prizes:—

- 1st. The length of the draft will be from 6 to 8 feet.
- 2d. The length of the leading hose for the discharge of water, will be 25 feet.
- 3d. The playing will be horizontal. Each engine will be allowed two trials, and a third trial, provided the hose should burst in either of the two former.
- 4th. The precedence in playing will be determined by lot to be drawn by the Foreman of each company.

After the trial, the several Companies will proceed to some suitable place, where the prizes will be awarded to the victors.

## LODGE LEIN AT PORTLAND.

On Friday last the citizens of Portland gave Lord Elgin, the Governor General of Canada, a public reception, as he passed through that city on his way to Canada. Our Portland exchanges are filled with accounts of the reception, speeches, &c., from which we learn that the demonstration was most imposing.

Lord Elgin arrived in a special train, from Boston, about 11 o'clock, A. M., and was escorted to Deering Hall by a battalion of volunteer militia and cauldrons of citizens. He was then presented to the Mayor and City Government, after which he drove through the principal streets, and at 4 o'clock set down to a dinner at Lancaster Hall. Speeches were made and toasts offered, and the company had a "good time generally."

Lord Elgin left in a special train for Gorham, N. H., at 8 o'clock in the evening, amid the cheers of an immense crowd who assembled to witness his departure.

In the speech of Lord Elgin, at Deering Hall, we find the following remarks, highly complimentary to the Portland ladies. He said,

"He did not come here (Portland) for the purpose of going over the line; but chiefly to test the correctness of three points which he had heard claimed for Portland: first point was the excellency of our harbor; the second, the spirit and enterprise of our citizens; the third, the beauty of our ladies. On the last point, the Mayor being a gallant man, had strengthened his impressions of the truth of the claim. He had told him that never in all his travels had he seen such pretty girls as in Portland! If we succeed in getting a system of free trade, that species of import will travel over the border free of duties, except those that are most agreeable."

On the first and last points he was convinced, but if he talked much longer he should have to go away without seeing the harbor; he therefore asked to be excused from making any further remarks."

LAVING THE DUST. One of the greatest annoyances of the summer season to men of business on our lower street, and to their customers also, is the dust, which, besides filling up their eyes and lungs, often causes considerable damage to their goods. But this year we are to have a thorough sprinkling of the street, every day, and the necessary funds (\$300) have already been subscribed. No dust in Water St., this summer. How trim we shall look!

MASONIC CELEBRATION. The United Lodges on the Kennebec celebrate St. John's Day, 24th inst., at Richmond. Rev. W. A. Drew, of this city, is to deliver the oration, which is to be followed up by a dinner served up in a spacious pavilion. A general invitation is given to the several lodges throughout the State, and to the fraternity at large, to join in the celebration.

## THE MOWING MACHINE.

The late rains have put new life into the grass and it is stretching itself up into what appears now to promise an abundant hay crop.

Hands to cut this crop will be scarce and wages high.

To obviate this state of things, we again urge upon the farmers of Maine to procure mowing machines, and to do by horse or ox power, in a much cheaper way, what would require much more time, toil and cash, by man power. We have been often asked if any body has given them a trial in this State. Yes—they have been tried in Maine and highly approved. Our neighbors, Messrs. Means & Son, have furnished us with the following letter from Seth Stor, Esq., of Scarborough, who procured one last year. Few farmers of Maine cut more hay than Mr. Stor.

Dr. Holmes:—We received the following reply to inquiries made in relation to the working of Ketchum's mowing machine, from Seth Stor, Esq., of Scarborough, who has used it one season.

OAK HILL, (Scarborough,) June 10, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your note of the 5th inst., I have only to say that after having used one of Ketchum's mowing machines one season, I can heartily endorse their recommendation of it as a strictly true. It does cut "any kind of grass, thick or thin, wet or dry, standing or lodged," better than any mowers have ever done the same work for me by hand, and at the rate of an acre per hour, with the exception of getting it into hay to be dried in the most perfect manner. It works well on any ground that is free from stumps, rocks and ditches—playing beautifully over knolls and into hollows—and I think that after trying this machine, you will be satisfied with it for four times its cost, unless he could be sure of getting another. A thousand dollars would not tempt me to part with my own, and the rights to use it hereafter.

Yours truly, SETH STOR.

## AN ELEPHANT ON A SPOKE.

The Providence Journal, of the 6th inst., gives the following particulars of the acts of a mad elephant which broke from his keeper and drove all before him. We think it is worth a read.

"The large elephant attached to the Broadway menagerie got loose from his keeper on the way from Pawtucket to Fall River, early yesterday morning. Before starting, his keeper made him lift the hinder part of a wagon, loaded with 3500 pounds, and the elephant, getting into the line. It is supposed that this, although not unusual, might have suggested to him the mode of attack which he adopted afterwards. When about seven miles from Pawtucket, he got free from the control of his keeper, and meeting a horse and wagon, belonging to Mr. Stafford Short, he thrust his tusks into the horse and lifted horse and rider into the air. He mangled the horse terribly and carried him about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The wagon was broken to pieces, and Mr. Short considerably hurt. The elephant broke one of his enormous tusks in this encounter. A mile further the elephant, now grown more and more ungovernable, met a horse and wagon, with Mr. Thomas W. Peck and his son. He broke the wagon and wounded the horse, which ran away. Mr. Peck was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

While the keepers were engaged in securing the smaller elephant, who had not, however, manifested any signs of insubordination, the larger one got off from them, and went on through Barnstable, where Mr. Mason Barney and another man mounted their horses and kept on their track as near to him as was prudent, giving warning of the danger to the passengers whom they met on the way. The elephant would occasionally turn to look at them, but did not attempt to molest them.

The next man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who was riding with his little son in a one-horse wagon. He was coming towards the elephant, and was warned by Mr. Barney, and he turned back, but did not heed the warning. The elephant overtook him, and seizing the wagon, threw it into the air, dashed it to pieces and mangled the horse, and carried the boy and his mother about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit and took up his march again on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. J. A. Eddy, with a horse and wagon. He threw the horse and wagon into the air, and carried the horse and rider about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit and took up his march again on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. J. A. Eddy, with a horse and wagon. 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